

book's usefulness is primarily due to this feature. The enumeration of pathological entities underlying painful sensation, even of the more simple anatomical regions, taxes the clinical abilities even of the most experienced observers. One cannot but question at times the accuracy of the author's interpretation of pain in obscure conditions.

The differential diagnosis of conditions producing cardiac pain is well done, especially that section pertaining to angina pectoris. The importance of a clear understanding of angina pectoris and pseudoangina cannot be too greatly emphasized.

No portion of the anatomy has been slighted by Dr. Ortner in his very careful and discriminating discussion of the etiology of pain. His work shows throughout the background of a vast clinical experience, coupled with the keen insight of a trained observer, and links him with other primary clinicians and observers, such as McKenzie, Alburt, and Wenckbach.

D. D. L.

BOOKS RECEIVED

International Clinics, a Quarterly of Illustrated Clinical Lectures and especially prepared Original Articles on Treatment, Medicine, Surgery, Neurology, etc. By leading members of the medical profession throughout the world. Edited by Henry W. Cattell, M. D., Philadelphia, with the collaboration of a distinguished board. Volume II, Thirty-fourth Series, 1924. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1924.

The Nature of Love. By Emmanuel Berl. Authorized translation by Fred Rothwell. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1924.

Diabetes, Its Treatment by Insulin and Diet, a Handbook for the Patient. By Orlando H. Petty, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Metabolism, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. With several illustrations. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company, Publishers, 1924.

Manual of the Diseases of the Eye, for Students and General Practitioners. By Charles H. May, M. D., Director and Visiting Surgeon Eye Service, Bellevue Hospital, New York. Eleventh edition, revised. With 374 original illustrations, including 23 plates, with 73 colored figures. New York: William Wood & Company, 1924.

Goiter: Non-surgical Types and Treatment. By Israel Bram, M. D., Instructor in Clinical Medicine, Jefferson Medical College. New York: Macmillan Company, 1924. Compliments of the author.

The Medical Department of the United States Army in the World War, Volume XI, Surgery, Part Two. Prepared under the direction of Major-General M. W. Ireland, M. D., Surgeon-General of the Army. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1924.

Amputations, Operative Technique—Formation and After Treatment of the Stump from the Standpoint of Prosthesis. A study based on 1700 cases of amputation for injuries and disease occurring in the World War and since its termination. By Norman Thomas Kirk, M. D., Major Medical Corps, U. S. Army. Published under the authority and with the approval of the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army. Copyright 1924, The Medical Interpreter.

Looking Back—It is a good thing occasionally for a physician to cast his mind back to the economic and pathologic failures that he has made, so states the Medical Sentinel (July, 1924). He may not wish to recount them to his neighbors or publish them to the world, but it is undoubtedly true that one may learn as much from his failures as from his successes.

CORRESPONDENCE

In accordance with the request of the American Children Health Association, we are publishing the following essay as submitted. Some phases of this problem are discussed editorially in this issue:

Editor California State Journal of Medicine, San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir: We will appreciate the publication of the enclosed article on the Far Western Child Health Demonstration. Sincerely yours,

ANNA B. TOWSE,

Editorial Associate, Division of Publications.

FOURTH CHILD HEALTH DEMONSTRATION

S. J. Crumbine, M. D., Director of Public Health Relations, American Child Health Association

Recently the Commonwealth Fund Committee of New York City announced that "Some community of the Far West is to have an opportunity for national assistance in showing how far it may, during the next five years, safeguard the life and health of its mothers and children, as a contribution to a national program for the health of children." Continuing, the announcement reads: "There will be one paramount consideration in making the choice, namely, the sincerity of the community's desire to develop and complete a rounded child health plan for the community as a whole."

Manifestly, the success of "a complete and rounded child health plan for a community as a whole" must be conditioned upon the sympathetic support and hearty co-operation of the medical profession of the community selected. In the 1923 annual report of the Commonwealth Fund, page 13, is found the following statement:

"Whatever be the merits of state medicine, the Commonwealth Fund is not lending its influence to anything of the sort. It has no desire to interfere with the practice of private physicians; on the contrary, their co-operation has been sought and freely offered. An educational and preventive program of this character, far from decreasing the need of the physician's service, should increase it. Absolutely no remedial work is or will be done; while the influence of the demonstration staff is constantly exerted in educating people to make use of the physician's services in order not alone to get well but to keep well."

The objectives of the demonstration might be summarized as follows:

1. By careful inventory and study, to determine the health needs of the community.
2. To prepare a program that may adequately meet these needs.
3. To select a personnel of such training and experience as may give reasonable assurance of maximum results.
4. To measure and evaluate methods, results and costs for general publication.
5. To conduct the demonstration along practical lines, so as to stimulate other communities in the Far West to undertake similar activities for child health.

Special consideration will be given to health teaching in the schools, for it is believed that the solution of the health problem for individual, community and nation rests upon the teaching of health in our schools, which must be of a kind and character to register in the formation of positive health habits. If, with the inculcation of health habits in the school and the home, the on-coming generation can be taught that to seek the advice of the doctor in matters of health as well as disease is but common sense and prudence, that the opinions of the untrained and uneducated neighborhood granny or quack are fraught with potential danger, as is also the patent

medicine bottle, that positive health rather than freedom from disease is the standard toward which both doctor and client should strive; then, the physical strength, efficiency and happiness of the race are reasonably assured, and with such assurance the medical profession will occupy its rightful place in the social fabric of the community it serves.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF REPRINTS

- Dillon, James R. Perineal Prostatectomy by a Modified Technic. Reprinted from the Journal of the American Medical Association, January 26, 1924, Vol. 82, pp. 287 and 288.
- DuBray, Ernest S. Diet Adjustment and Insulin Therapy in Diabetes Mellitus. Reprinted from the California State Journal of Medicine, December, 1923.
- Practical Considerations in Management of Patients Presenting Essential Hypertension. Reprinted from American Journal of the Medical Sciences, May, 1924, No. 5, Vol. CLXVII, p. 710.
- Sudden Death Following Thoracentesis. Reprinted from the American Journal of Medical Sciences, March, 1923, No. 3, Vol. CLXV, p. 357.
- Duncan, Rex. Relation of Surgery and Radiotherapy in the Treatment of Malignant Diseases. Reprinted from California and Western Medicine, June, 1924.
- Fleischner, E. C. Bronchial Lymphadenopathy Non-tuberculous. Reprinted from The Journal of the American Medical Association, July 15, 1922, Vol. 79, pp. 175-180.
- and Shaw, E. B. The Specific Treatment of Diphtheria. Reprinted from Archives of Pediatrics, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 10, October, 1921.
- The Management of a Diphtheria Outbreak in a Private School. Reprinted from The Journal of the American Medical Association, November 26, 1921, Vol. 77, pp. 1714-1717.
- and Vecki, M.; Shaw, E. B.; Meyer, K. F. The Pathogenicity of B. Abortus and B. Melitensis for Monkeys. Reprinted from The Journal of Infectious Diseases, Vol. 29, No. 6, December, 1921, pp. 663-698.
- Franklin, Edward A. Function of Neuroglial Tissue—Facts and Theory. Reprinted from The Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, Vol. 60, No. 1, July, 1924.
- Gottlieb, Abraham. Arch Supports—Their Abuse and Proper Indication. Reprinted from The Journal of the American Medical Association, January 26, 1924, Vol. 82, pp. 295 and 296.
- Kilduffe, Robert A. The Complement-Fixation Reaction in Tuberculosis With Kolmer's Quantitative Method. Reprinted from The American Review of Tuberculosis, Vol. IX, No. 2, April, 1924.
- The Case for and Against the Quantitative Complement-Fixation Test in Syphilis. Reprinted from the Archives of Dermatology and Syphilology, May 1924, Vol. 9, pp. 571-576.
- A Graphic Chart for Recording the Results of Treatment in Syphilis. Reprinted from The American Journal of Syphilis, Vol. VIII, No. 3, July, 1924.
- The Status of the Complement-Fixation Test in Relation to the Cure of Syphilis. Reprinted from the Archives of Dermatology and Syphilology, July, 1924, Vol. 10, pp. 63-68.
- Meyer, K. F.
See Fleischner, E. C.
- Morgan, Norman D. An Operation for the Correction of Procidencia or Marked Cystocele and Rectocele. Reprinted from Surgery, Gynecology, and Obstetrics, April, 1924, p. 559.
- Rowe, Albert H. The Value of Basal Metabolism Studies in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Thyroid Disease. Reprinted from the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, August, 1921, No. 2, Vol. CLXII, p. 187.
- Focal Infection from the Internist's Point of View. Reprinted from Northwest Medicine, February, 1923.
- The Diagnosis and Treatment of Thyroid Disease as Controlled by the Metabolic Rate. Reprinted from Endocrinology, March, 1923, Vol. VII, No. 2.
- Insulin Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus. Reprinted from California State Journal of Medicine, May, 1923.
- The Insulin Control of Diabetes Mellitus and Its Complications. Reprinted from Endocrinology, November, 1923, Vol. VII, No. 5, pp. 670-680.
- Effect of Insulin in Treatment of Diabetic Lipemia With Lipemia Retinalis. Reprinted from The Journal of the American Medical Association, April 12, 1924, Vol. 82, pp. 1168 and 1169.
- Schmitt, L. S. Periodic Health Examinations and the Education of Medical Students for this Service. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Annual Congress on Medical Education, Medical Licensure, Public Health and Hospitals, Chicago, March 3, 4, and 5, 1924.
- Shuman, John W. A Lutheran Doctor in Syria. Reprinted from The Lutheran, May 29, 1924.
- Hyatid Brain Cyst. Reprinted from Medical Journal and Record, July 16, 1924.
- Shaw, E. B.
See Fleischner, E. C.
- Vecki, M.
See Fleischner, E. C.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Legal hearings before the Board of Medical Examiners, July meeting (as reported by C. B. Pinkham, M. D., secretary).

Adcox, Reuben, M. D. This individual under the name of Robert Adcox has been prominently mentioned in reports as one of the principals in the diploma mill conspiracy. He gained admission into California by reciprocity in 1919, based on a Missouri license dated July 11, 1910. In connection with his alleged diploma mill activities, he was recently reported as convicted of bribery in St. Louis, Mo., and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. After hearing the evidence, the certificate of Reuben Adcox to practice in the state of California was revoked on Monday, July 7, 1924.

Coleman, Stuart, M. D. A citation was based on the record of the Federal Court conviction of violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act, and his case was continued to the October (1924) meeting owing to a pending appeal from the judgment of conviction.

Dietsch, Curt O., M. D. Had been found guilty of an alleged illegal operation charge at a hearing held before the board February 16, 1921, and his certificate was revoked July 8, 1924.

Dyment, Philip, M. D. Obtained reciprocity license in California in 1917 based on Georgia credentials. The Georgia board later reported that they had ascertained that the examination alleged to have been taken by Philip Dyment, M. D., was in reality taken by an individual named Lucius Gould Wright. Georgia revoked on the basis of Dyment having obtained his license by fraud, and in 1918 Dyment's California certificate was revoked. However, his appeal to the higher courts resulted in the judgment of the board being set aside on the basis of faulty complaint, and the court further "directing the board to take such further proceedings as it may be advised to take in the proceeding against appellant pending before it, all in accordance with the views expressed in this opinion." Citation was again issued, and a hearing held before the board July 8, 1924. Testimony was introduced consisting of certified copies of the records of the Georgia board, certified copy of an examination paper written in the subject of Pathology at the Georgia examination by the individual known as Philip Dyment, which, according to the testimony of Carl Eisenschmel, handwriting expert, was not the handwriting of Philip Dyment, who obtained a reciprocity license to practice in the state of California. After the board had listened to the testimony, the license of Philip Dyment to practice in the state of California was revoked July 8, 1924.

Mace, Robert D., M. D. Dr. Mace was cited, based upon record of conviction. There being an appeal pending, the board put the matter over for disposition at the October (1924) meeting.

Renwick, Robert, M. D. Dr. Renwick was charged with associating himself with an unlicensed practitioner, said unlicensed practitioner having been alleged to have so severely "baked" the feet of a patient seeking chiropody treatment as to have alleged to have caused said patient's death. The case was put over to the next regular meeting in Los Angeles.

Rinaldo, Eugene J., M. D. Dr. Rinaldo obtained reciprocity license in the state of California in 1922, based upon Missouri credentials. Testimony was introduced showing that the 1908 diploma of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, on which Rinaldo was admitted to examination before the Missouri board in 1920, was fraudulent; that the certificate of pre-medical education presented to the Missouri board by Rinaldo in 1920 was, according to the affidavit of W. P. Sachs, whose signature is affixed to each of said documents, sold by said W. P. Sachs to Robert (Reuben) Adcox and that Sachs had never seen Rinaldo; that, according to an affidavit introduced in evidence signed by Eugene J. Rinaldo